

FERTILIZATION AND IMPLANTATION



Embryology
436



﴿ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ
نُطْفَةٍ أَمْشَاجٍ نَبْتَلِيهِ فَجَعَلْنَاهُ
سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا ﴾



MEDICINE
KING SAUD UNIVERSITY

- Important
- Dr. notes
- Explanation

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lecture, students should be able to:

- Identify fertilization and its site.
- List the phases of fertilization.
- Describe the results of fertilization.
- Describe the formation of blastocyst.
- Identify implantation and its site.
- Describe the mechanism of implantation.
- Describe the formation of primary chorionic villi.
- List the sites of ectopic pregnancy

Fertilization

❖ Fertilization:

It is the process during which a male gamete (**sperm**) unites with a female gamete (**oocyte**) to form a single cell (**ZYGOTE**).

Another Definition:

- It is a complex process.
- It begins with a **contact** between **sperm** & **ovum**.
- Ends up with **intermingling** (اتحاد) of the maternal and paternal chromosomes. **23 from each parent = 46 at the end**

-Where does fertilization occur?(most common site)

-Usually in the **ampulla widest** and lateral part of the uterine tube (Fertilization may occur in any other part of tube).

-Never occurs in the uterine cavity.

ممکن يصير في أي مكان داخل اليوتراين تيوب لكن مستحيل يصير في اليوتراين كافيي

-ايش الأشياء الي تساعد (guide) ال sperm انه يوصل لل utrine tube؟

- 1- **Chemical signal from oocyte attracts the sperms.**
- 2-by Tail of sperm
- 3-cilia of uterine tube
- 4- peristaltic movement of uterine tube.

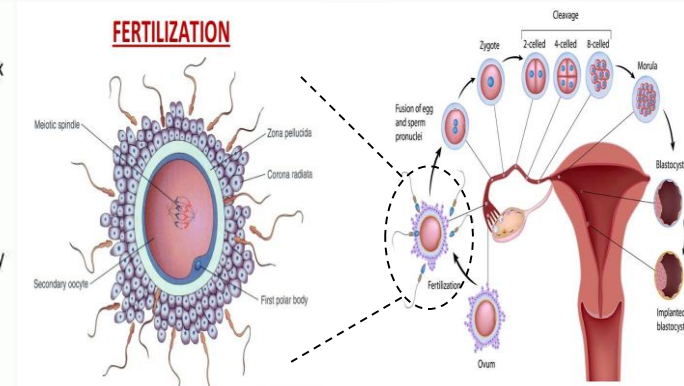
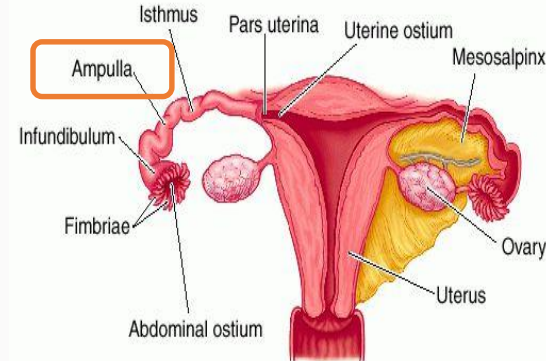


❖ Sperm Capacitation: (متى وفين يقدر يتحرك ال sperm بحرية)؟

- **Occurs in the female genital tract before fertilization**

It is stimulated by **secretions** in the vagina, uterus, and uterine tubes.

- Naturally it takes **6-7 hours**.
- **Results in capability of the sperm to pass through the corona radiata.**
- Involves removal of surface **coatings** and changes in plasma membrane.
- Can be produced in vitro (**IVF**) by washing with special solution.



❖ شرح السلايد:

السيبرم قبل ما يدخل female system يكون حركته ضعيفة. **متى يقدر يتحرك؟** اذا دخل female system هذه العملية تاخذ من 6-7 ساعات **كيف طيب؟** الأعضاء التناسلية للفيميل تفرز زي انزيمات تروح تكسر القيود والغشاء حول السيبرم عشان يصير يقدر يتحرك اسرع ويقدر يخترق ال oocyte

-طيب لما يصير تلقيح صناعي برا الرحم (IVF) في المختبرات ايش يسوا؟

يجيبوا انزاييم مشابهه تفرزها الأعضاء التناسلية للفيميل بحيث تسهل حركة السيبرم وتخليه يخترق الكرونا رايديتا بسهولة

Phases of Fertilization

Very very important

-انتبهوا في اول نقطتين بالذات على أسماء الانزيمات بحطلكم هي باللون الأزرق
-انتبهوا ان فكرة السلايد يقولكم كيف تصير عملية الفيرتلايزيشن؟

1-Passage

Sperm pass through **corona radiata** by the effect of:

1-hyaluronidase enzyme secreted from the sperm 2-By movement of its tail

2-Penetration

Penetration of the **zona pellucida** by **acrosine**

(substance secreted from acrosomal cap)

3-Fusion

Fusion of the **plasma membranes** of the oocyte and the sperm

4-Completion

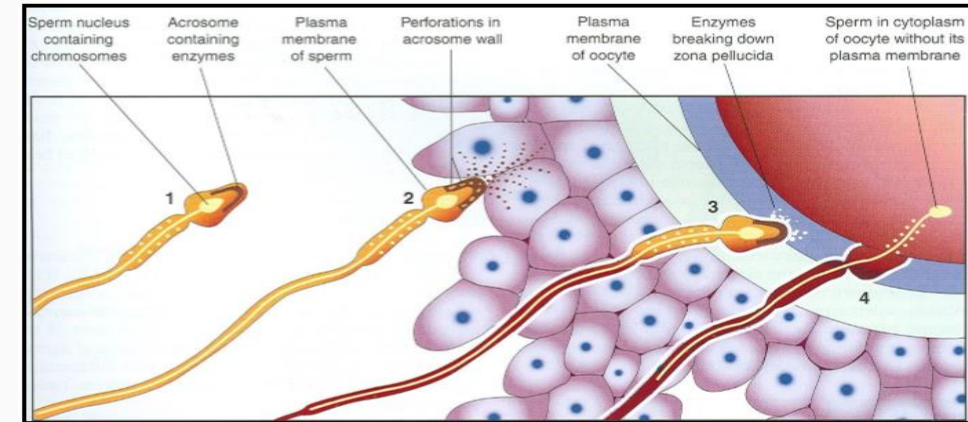
Completion of the **second meiotic** division of the oocyte*

5- Formation

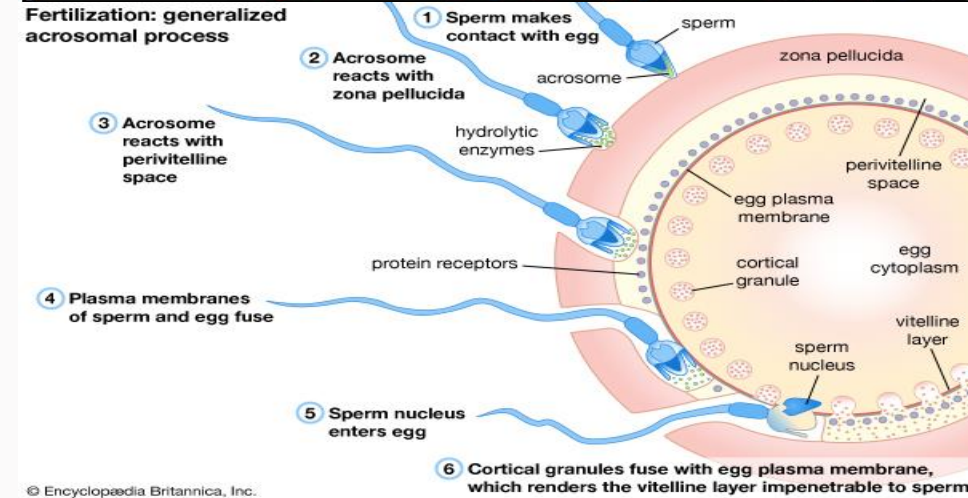
Formation of the **female pronucleus** and **male pronucleus**

6- Union

Union of the 2 **pronuclei**



Fertilization: generalized acrosomal process



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❖ *We have two stages of maturation (meiotic):

1- first meiotic division :arrest at prophase

2-second meiotic phase arrest at **metaphase**

-في مرحلة (4) oocyte كانت واقفة عند ال metaphase اثناء عملية الفيرتلايزيشن تكمل انقسامها يعد ال metaphase

Chromosomes In The Zygote

- Zygote is genetically unique
- **Half** of its chromosomes comes from **the father** and the other **half** comes from **the mother**.
- New combination is formed which is different from either of the parents.
- This mechanism forms **biparental inheritance** and leads to variation of the human species.

لما تجتمع ٢٣ كروموسوم تحتوي صفات الأم الجينية و٢٣ كروموسوم من الأب تحمل صفاته
راح يطلع مخلوق جديد ب٤٦ كروموسوم بصفات جديدة غير مطابقة تماما للام ولا للاب بل هي متكونة نتيجة لدمج جيناتهم

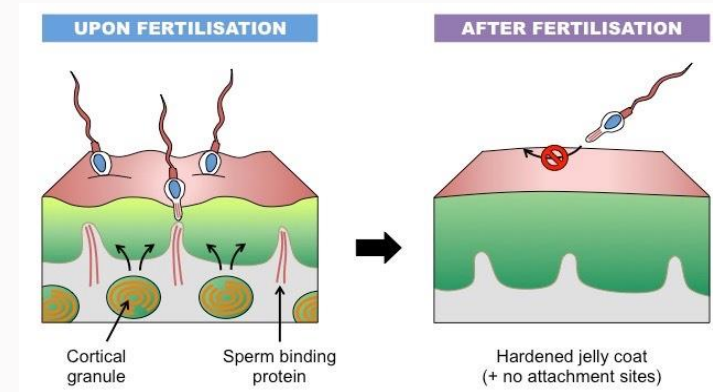
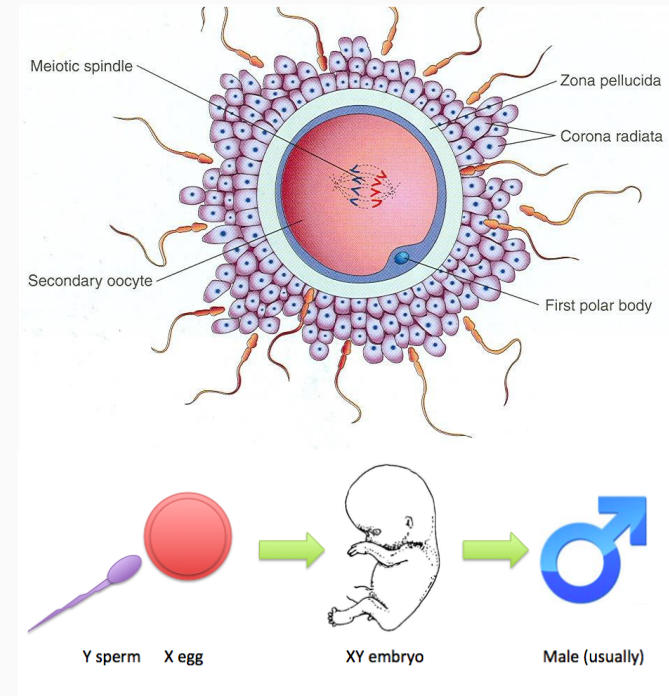
Sex of the Embryo:

- Embryo's chromosomal sex is determined at the time of fertilization.
- Sex is determined by the type of sperm (**X or Y**) that fertilizes the **oocyte**.
- So, it is the **father whose gamete decides the sex**. (الأب هو اللي يحدد نوع الجنس).

Zonal reaction :

it is a change in properties of zona pellucida that makes it **impermeable** to other sperms.

اول ما يخترق السبيرم طبقة الزونا بليوسيدا هذي الطبقة يصير فيها تفاعلات بحيث تغير في خصائصها وتقفل على نفسها بحيث تمنع أي سبيرم ثاني يدخل



Results of Fertilization : **Very very important**

(فرقوا بينها وبين سلايد4 هناك كان يتكلم عن المراحل اما هنا يتكلم عن النتيجة النهائية للفيرتيللايشن)

1. Stimulates the penetrated oocyte to complete its **2nd meiotic** division

2. Restores the normal **diploid** (46 chromosome) number of chromosomes.

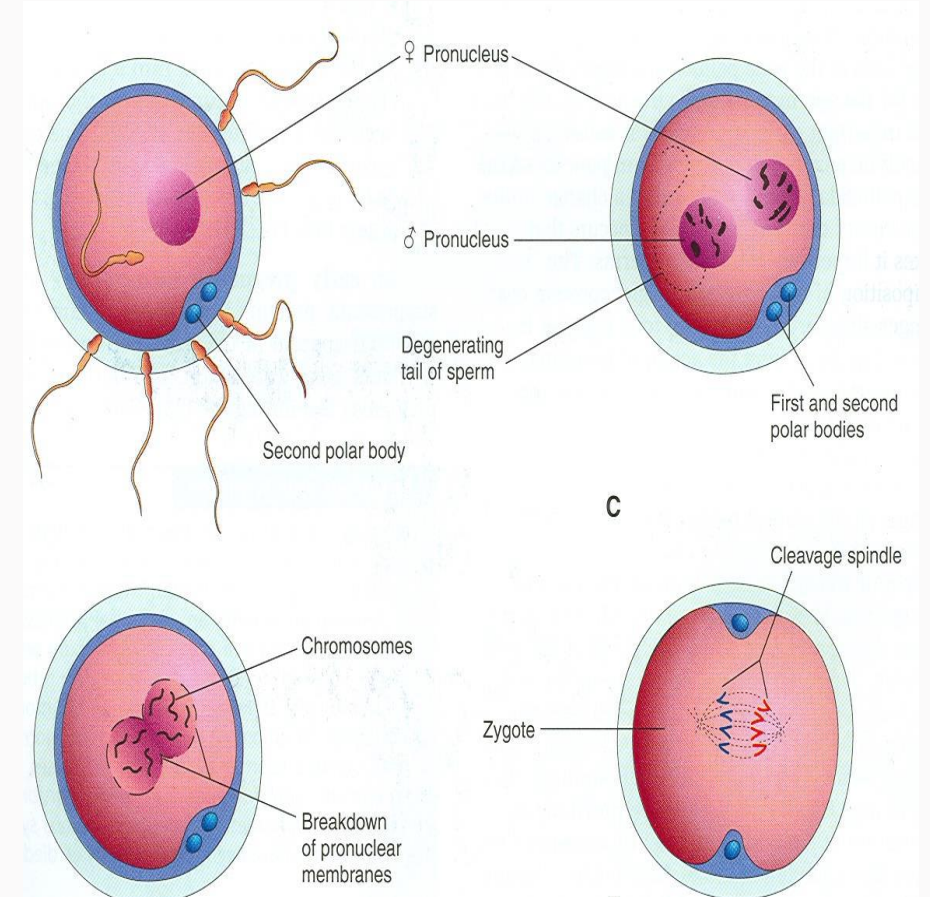
- Zygote is formed by union of Female & Male pronucleus

3. Determines the sex of the embryo.

ايش معنى هالكلام؟ يعني يتحدد الجنس كروموسوميا فقط اتذكروا اخذناه في محاضرات الميد ☺

4. **Initiates cleavage (cell division) of the zygote.**

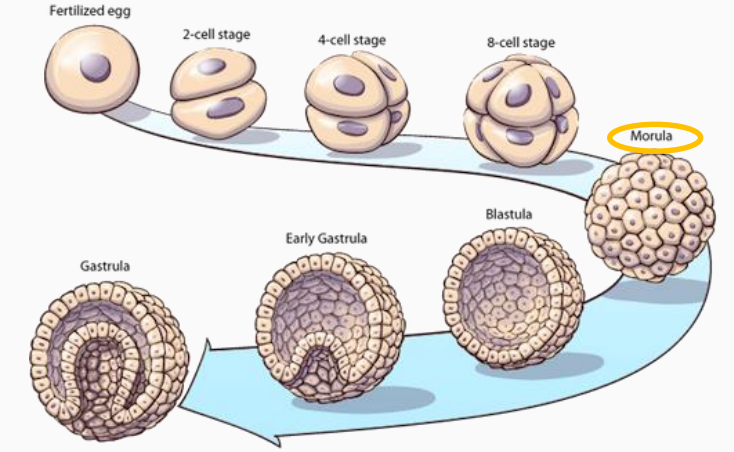
يبدا الزيغوت أخيرا بالانقسام



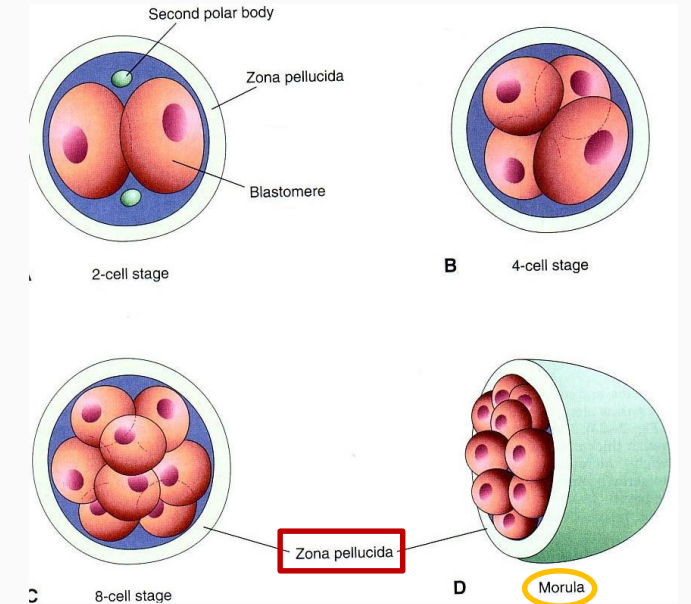
Cleavage of Zygote:

(اهم شي ابغاكم تعرفوه اثناء الانقسام الزيغوت يكون محاط من برا بـ **zona pellucida**)

- It begins about **30 hours** after fertilization.
- It is the repeated **mitotic divisions** (زيادة في العدد) of the zygote.
- **Site:** in the **uterine tube**.
- Rapid **increase in the number** of the cells.
- These **smaller embryonic cells** are now called, **Blastomeres**.
- Zygote divides from **one** cell into **2**, then **4**, then **8**, then **16** cells.
- **Zygote lies within the thick zona pellucida** during cleavage.
- Zygote **migrates in the uterine tube** during cleavage from **lateral to medial** (by cilia).
- Under the microscope, **the zona pellucida** is a **translucent membrane**



Cell Cleavage
Process by which the number of cells in a developing embryo is multiplied through cell division.



❖ شرح السلايد:

طيب الزيغوت المسكينة ⊕ ترتاح وبعد ٣٠ ساعه من بعد الفيرتلايزيشن تبدأ تنقسم من خلية الى ٢، ٤، ٨، ١٦، هكذا كل مرة نضرب الناتج x2

المهم كل ماتنقسم اكثر: ١- كل ما حجم الخلية تقل ٢- كل ماتمشي الزيغوت المنقسمة from lateral to medial
-هذي الخلايا المنقسمة نسماها blastomeres ونجي للنقطة المهمة هذي السلز مغلقة من برا بـ **thick zona pellucida**

-طيب عملية الانقسام فين تصير؟

Utrine tube

-Morula: 16-32 cells blastomeres + zona pellucida = Morula

- When there are **16-32 blastomeres** the developing human is called **MORULA**.
- The spherical Morula is formed about **3 days** after fertilization.
- It resembles mulberry or blackberry.



-Mechanism of blastocyst formation:

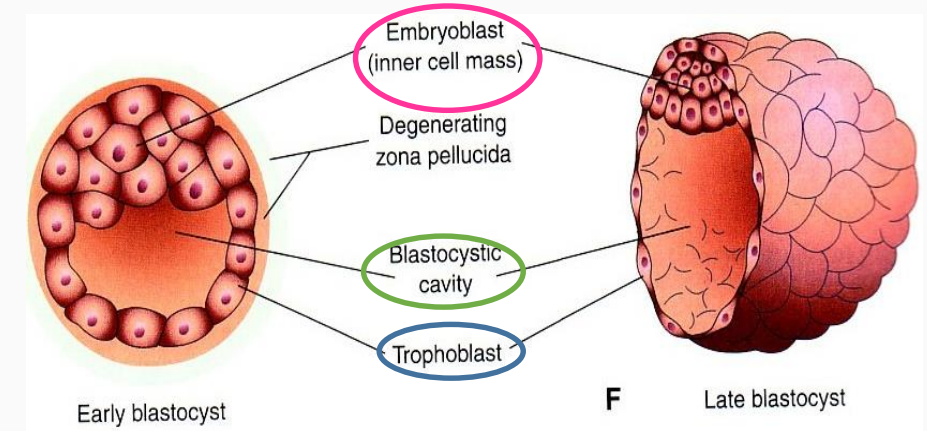
- The Morula reaches **the uterine cavity by the 4th day** after fertilization and remains free for **one or two days**.
- **Fluid passes from uterine cavity to the Morula.**
- By the **5th day** the **Zona pellucida degenerates**.
- Now the morula called blastocyst

-Blastocyst:

A cavity appears within the morula dividing its cells into **2 groups**:

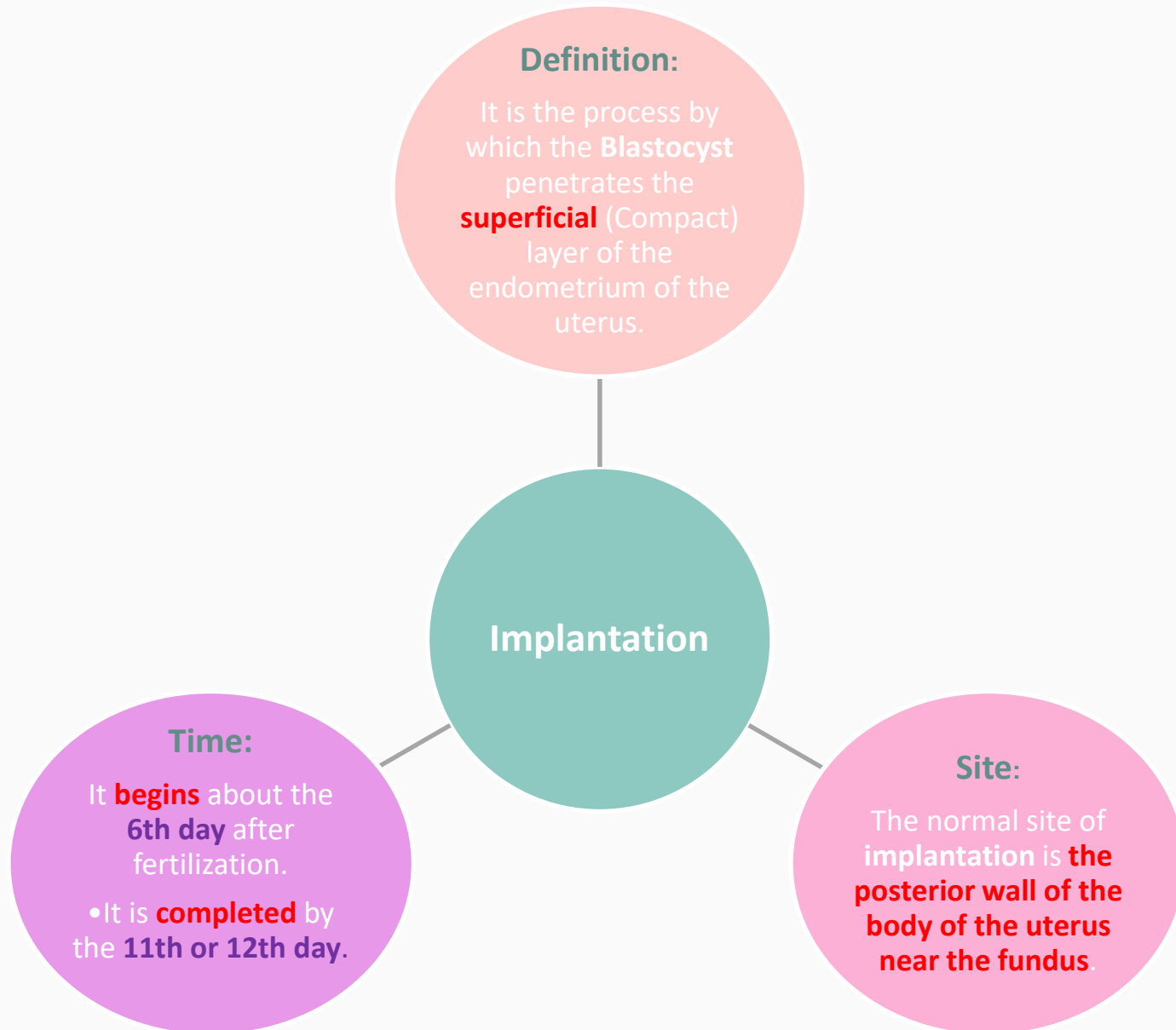
- 1.Outer cell layer** called **trophoblast**.
- 2.Inner cell layer (mass)** called **Embryoblast** attached to one of the poles of the blastocyst.

The cavity is called **blastocystic cavity** or **blastocoele**.



- ❖ شرح السلايد:
- تذكروا الزيجوت المنقسمة في السلايد الماضي اذا عدد الانقسامات صار (١٦-٣٢) خلية هنا يصير اسمها Morula (ولاتنسوا انها محاطة بـ zona pellucida)
- ال morula تتكون خلال ٣ أيام بعد الفيرتلازيشن
- خليةنا نتفق الى الان كل هالمراحل صارت في **utrine tube**
- في اليوم الرابع الميريولا تنط داخل ال **utrine cavity** وتجلس هناك ماتسوي شي لمدة يوم ليومين (نستكشف المكان).
- **Uterine cavity** يفزر فلويد الميريولا تشرب تشرب هالفلويد **ايش رح يصير لها؟** رح تسمن ☹️ وتكون مليانة فلويد من جوا طيب تذكروا الملابس الي كانت لابستها الميريولا؟ (zona pellucida) هذي الملابس صارت ضيقة عليها ف اليوم الخامس رح تتقطع ويصير لها **degenation** ☹️
- الميريولا عشان تخفي جريمته تروح تتنكر و تغير تركيبها واسمها وتصير **blastocyte**
- تعالوا نتكلم عن البلاستوسايت: تذكروا المكان الي تجمع فيه الفلويد رح يصير من الداخل كافي فاضي
- رح تتكون عندي خلايا داخلية وخارجية. **الداخلية**: اسمها امريو بلاست تتجمع في جهة وحدة من البلاستوسايت وهي الجهة الي بعدين تكون الجنين
- **الخلايا الخارجية**: اسمها تروفوبلاست تعطيني الأشياء الي تدعم الجنين وتغذيه اثناء تكونه مثل: الامبلايكال كورد و البلاسينتا

Implantation



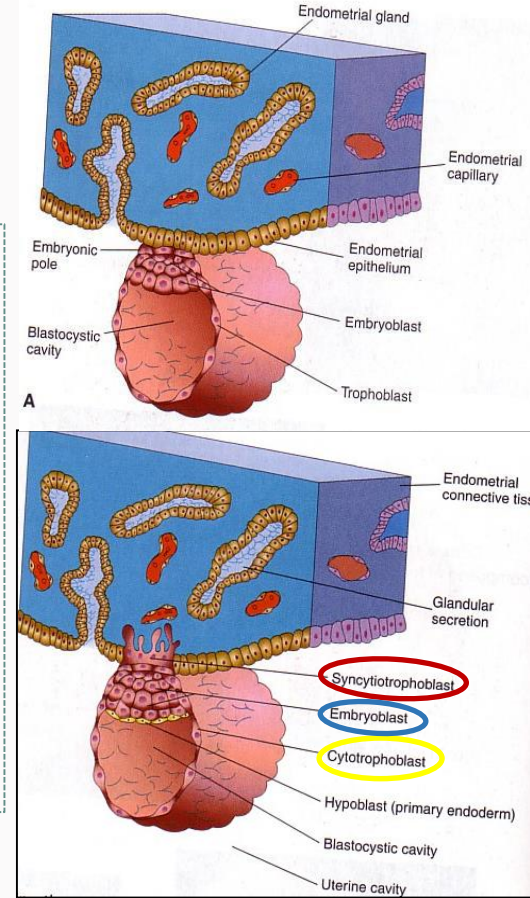
-**Implantation** = beginning of pregnancy, it is the penetration into endometrium

Mechanism of Implantation

Very very important

- Blastocyst **begins implantation** by the **6th day**.
 - **Trophoblast cells** (Finger like projection) **penetrate** the epithelium of **the endometrium** (utrine mucosa).
 - Penetration results from **proteolytic enzymes (eg.COX-2)** produced by the **trophoblast**.
- So who begins implantation? **Trophoblasts** of the pole

- **Zona pellucida** degenerates & disappears by **the 5th day** to allows the **blastocyst** to **increase** in size and penetrates the endometrium.
- The **embryoblast** projects into **the blastocystic cavity**, while **the trophoblast** forms the wall of the blastocyst.
- By **6th day** the blastocyst **adheres** to the endometrium and beginning of penetration.
- By **7th day**, **Trophoblast** differentiated into **2 layers**:
 - 1- **Cytotrophblast**, inner layer, **mitotically active**.
 - 2- **Syncytiotrophblast** (outer multinucleated mass, with indistinct cell boundary) (Finger like projection) (Invasion of endometrium continues with Syncytiotrophblast)
- By **8th day** the blastocyst is superficially **embedded** in the compact layer of the endometrium.



❖ شرح السلايد :

- تتذكروا ال (zona pelucida) لما كانت موجودة كانت تحمي من عملية الالتصاق والامبلانتيشن لكن لما تختفي ع طول يصير امبلانتيشن)
- في اليوم السادس: البلاستوسيست تلتصق بجدار الرحم و **تبدا** عملية الامبلانتيشن
- التروفوبلاست تشبه الأصابع تروح تخترق جدار الرحم تفرز انزاييم يساعدها
- التروفوبلاست ينقسم الى نوعين في اليوم السابع
- ف اليوم الثامن هذي البلاستوسيست تسوي امبلانتيشن وتكون مرتبطة مع جدار الرحم بشكل سطحي

Cont..

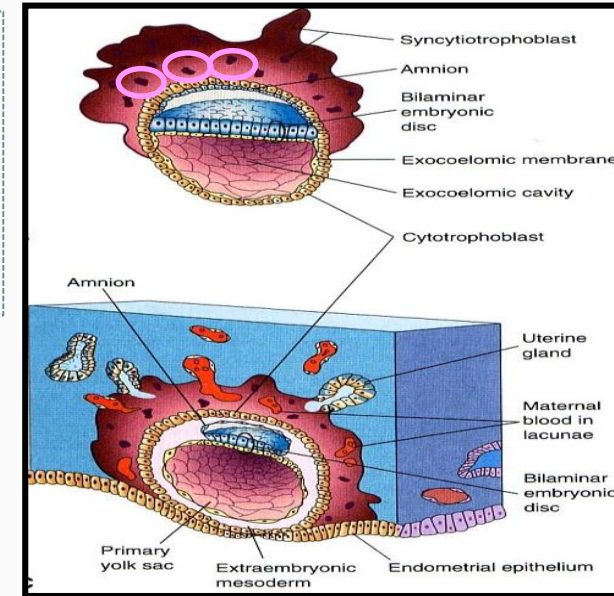
- **Endometrial cells** undergo a process called **apoptosis** (programmed cell death) to facilitates invasion of endometrium by the **Syncytiotrophoblast**.
- **Syncytiotrophoblast engulf** these degenerated cells for nutrition of the embryo.

- **Blood-filled Lacunae** appear in the **Syncytiotrophoblast** which communicate forming a network by the **10th or 11th day**.
- **Syncytiotrophoblast erodes** the endothelial lining of the **maternal capillaries** which known as **sinusoids**. **Now** blood of maternal capillaries reaches the lacunae so **Uteroplacental circulation** is established by **11th or 12th day**.

Implantation: Important!!

can be **detected** by:

- 1- **Ultrasonography**. → Bulging area in uterine wall
- 2- **hCG** (human chorionic gonadotrophin which is secreted by the **Syncytiotrophoblast**) about the end of **2nd week** (**HCG** can measured in both the blood and urine to **determine if a woman is pregnant**)



❖ شرح السلايد :

- احنا قلنا قبل ان التروفوبلاست في اليوم السابع انقسمت لنوعين : حنتكلم عن نوع فيهم
- بعد الانقسام السينسييتيوتروفوبلاست تشبه الأصابع هي الي تكمل عملية الاختراق خلال هالعملية السلز الي في رحم الام جالسة تموت وفي نفس الوقت السينسييتيوتروفوبلاست تتغذا عليها
- **Lacunea**: accumlaion of blood vessles

Early Pregnancy Factor (EPF)

important

- Is an immunosuppressant protein

(**Function:** is to prevent the immune system from attacking the new embryo).

- Secreted by **trophoblast** cells.
- Appears in maternal **serum** **within 24-48 hrs.**, **after implantation.**
- It is the basis for **EPT** (Early pregnancy test) in the **first 10 days** of development.



YES
I AM
PREGNANT

***لبيش تظهر؟** احنا نعرف أي شي يدخل جسمنا ويكون غريب منااعتنا واجسامنا تهاجمه
عشان كذا سبحان الله تنفرز هالبروتينات عشان الجسم مايحارب الجنين
تفرزها التروفوبلاست بعد يوم الى يومين بعد الامبلانتيشن يعني (8-7 ايام بعد
الفيرتلايزيشن) الى هذا الوقت بس هالمادة تبان عندي في الدم
-بعد 10-14 يوم تقدر الام تسوي EBT ويبين في ال Urine



Formation of The Chorionic villi: (ركزوا في الشرح لان محاضرة البلاسينتا تعتمد على هذي السلايد)

Very very very important

❖ primary chorionic villi:

•By the 13th day Proliferation of **Cytotrophblast cells** produce **extension** inside the Syncytiotrophoblast.

❖ Secondary chorionic villi:

At the 14th day, the **mesoderm** will appear within the center of the cytotrophoblast .

❖ Tertiary chorionic villi :

At the 15th day, few **blood capillaries** appear within the mesoderm .

❖ شرح السلايد:

طبعا احنا نعرف ال syncytiotrophoblasts تكون شكل أصابع تخترق جدار الرحم تفرز انزايمة عشان تكسر السلز وفي نفس الوقت تتغذى على هذي السلز

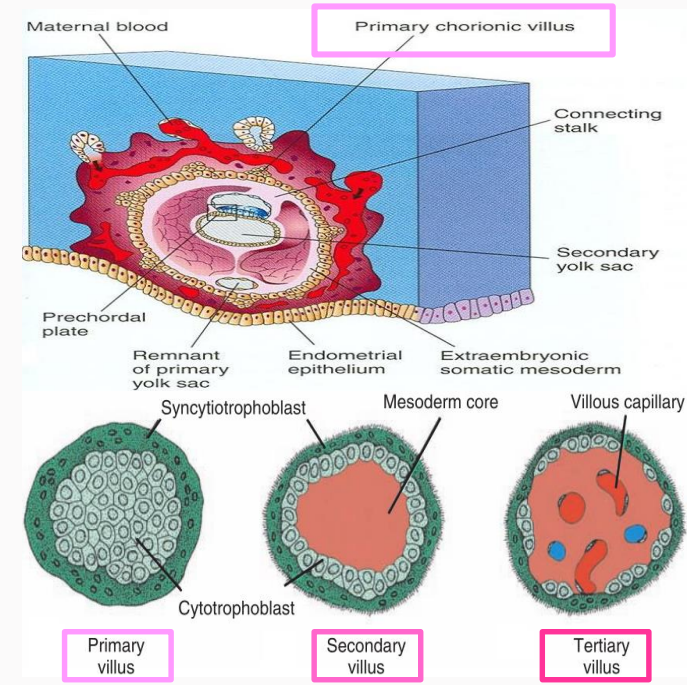
بعدين تجي ال cytotrophoblasts تكبر وتمتد في نفس جهة ال syncytiotrophoblasts

Primary villous <- cytotrophoblasts+ Syncytiotrophoblasts -

Secondary villous <- C.T + cytotrophoblasts+ Syncytiotrophoblasts -

Tertiary villous <- blood vessles + C.T + cytotrophoblasts+ Syncytiotrophoblasts -

- كل السابق هذي مراحل التكون واخر مرحلة هي الي تهمننا عشان في فسلز عشان نحافظ ع نمو وتغذية الجنين



Ectopic Implantation (Pregnancy)

- The **usual site of implantation** is the **posterior wall of the body of uterus (X)**.

- **Tubal pregnancy** is the **most common** type of **ectopic pregnancy (A)**.

يُصير امبلانتيشن في uterine tube حيصير اجهاض وممكن ضرر
على حياة الام لان ممكن يصير rupture for the tube

- **Ovarian pregnancy** is the **least common** type of **ectopic pregnancy (H)**.

يُصير امبلانتيشن في ال ovary وحيصير اجهاض وممكن ضرر
على حياة الام لانها ممكن تفقد her ovary

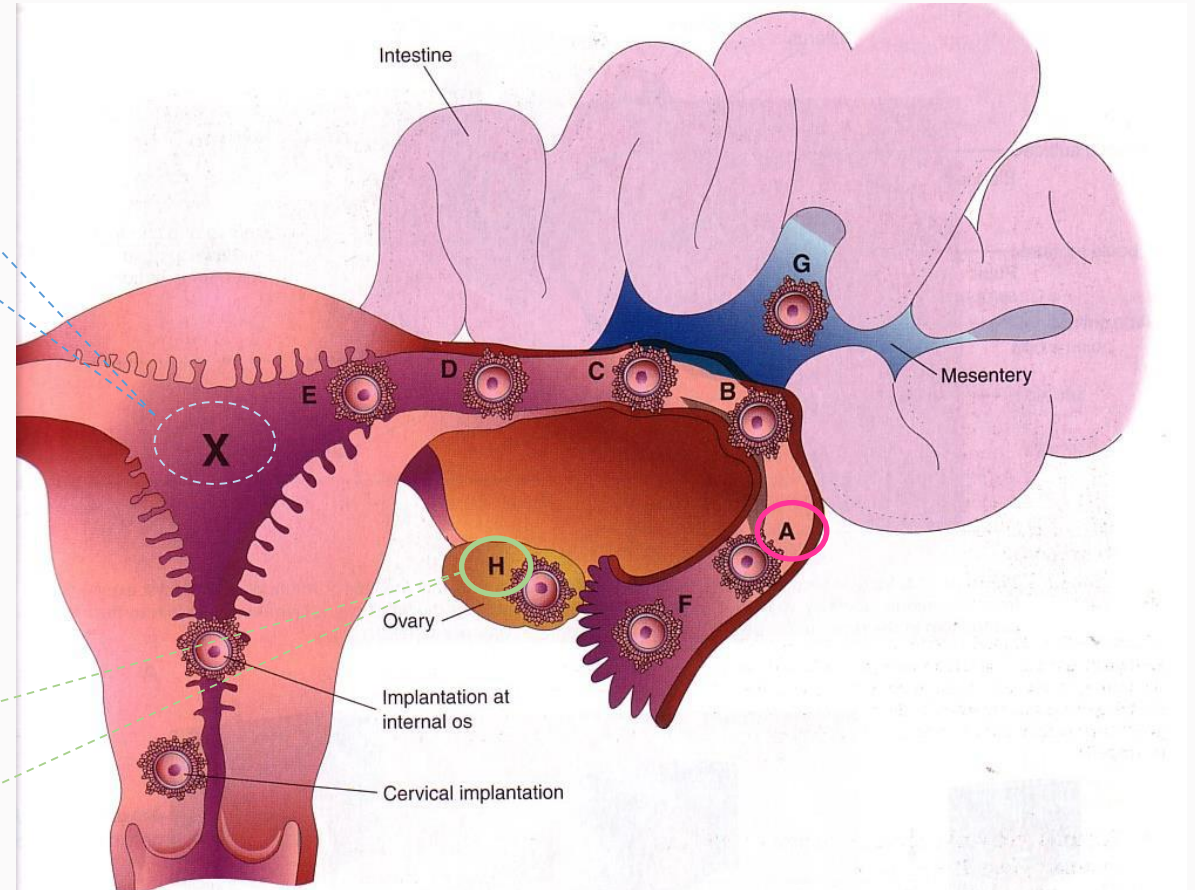


Figure 3-10. Implantation sites of blastocysts. The usual site in the posterior wall of the uterus is indicated by an X. The approximate order of frequency of ectopic implantations is indicated alphabetically (A, most common, H, least common). A to F, Tubal pregnancies. G, Abdominal pregnancy. H, Ovarian pregnancy. Tubal pregnancies are the most common type of ectopic pregnancy. Although appropriately included with uterine pregnancy sites, a cervical pregnancy is often considered to be an ectopic pregnancy.

Ectopic Pregnancy

Ectopic pregnancy

Definition: It means implantation **outside** the uterine cavity.

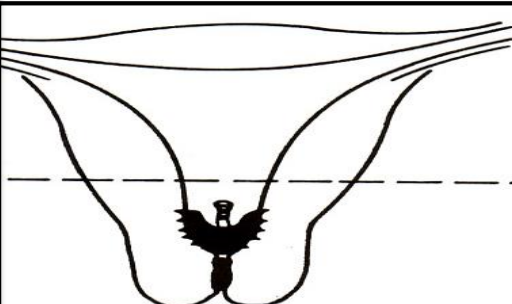
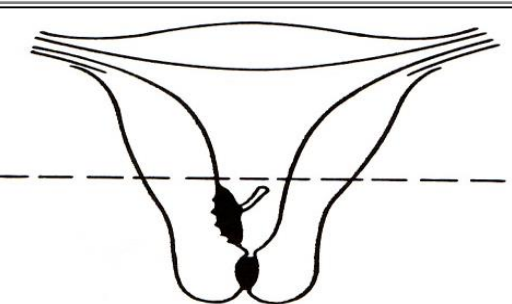
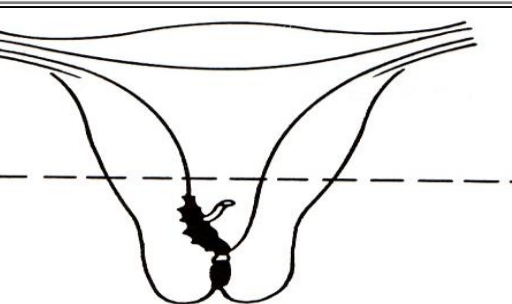
Site of ectopic pregnancy

1- Placenta Previa	2- Tubal (most common)	3- Ovarian (less common)
4- Abdominal.	5- Pelvic.	6- Cervical.

Placenta Previa

Definition: Implantation occurs in the **lower uterine segment**.

Types of Placenta previa

Placenta previa centralis	Placenta previa lateralis	Placenta previa marginalis
		

-95 to 97% of ectopic pregnancies occurs in the **uterine tube**.

-Most are in the **ampulla & isthmus**.
(انتبهوا قصده يصير امبلانتيشن فيهم وهذا ابنورمال)

-Placenta previa = in lower part near the internal os of cervix

-Placenta previa Centralis= **covering** internal os

-Placenta previa Marginalis= **edge attached** to internal os

Summary

DATE	EVENT
within 24--48 hrs after implantation in blood	immunosuppressant protein Appears in maternal serum
30 hours after	Cleavage of Zygote
3 days after fertilizationby	Spherical Morula is formed
the 4th day after fertilization	The Morula reaches the uterine cavity and remains free for one or two days.
the 5th day	the Zona pellucida degenerates
It begins about the 6th day after fertilization	Blastocyst begins implantation
By 7th day	Trophoblast differentiated into 2 layers (Cytotrophblast – Syncytiotrophoblast)
By 8th day	the blastocyst is superficially embedded in the compact layer of the endometrium
by the 10th or 11th day	- Blood-filled Lacunae appear in the Syncytiotrophoblast which communicate forming a lacunar network

Summary

DATE	EVENT
EPT (Early pregnancy test) in urine	in the first 10 days of development
by 11th or 12th day	Uteroplacental circulation is established and the Implantation completed
about the end of 2nd week.	human chorionic gonadotrophin hormone is secreted by the Syncytiotrophoblast
By the 13th day	Proliferation of Cytotrophblast cells produce extension inside the Syncytiotrophoblast to form the (<u>primary chorionic villi</u>).
At the 14 th day	The mesoderm will appear within the center of the cytotrophoplast (<u>secondary chorionic villi</u>)
At the 15 th day	Few blood capillaries appear within the mesoderm(<u>Tertiary chorionic villi</u>)

Summary

EVENT	SITE
Fertilization	Ampulla
Cleavage of Zygote	uterine tube
Morula	uterine cavity
implantation	posterior wall of the body of the uterus near the fundus

ECTOPIC IMPLANTATION	
Tubal pregnancy	most common type
Ovarian pregnancy	least common type of ectopic pregnancy
95 to 97% of ectopic pregnancies	occurs in the uterine tube
Placenta previa	occurs in the lower uterine segment

1) Which of the following is the Site of fertilization :

A-Isthmus of fallopian tube B-Ampulla of Fallopian tube C-Placenta D-infundibulum of Fallopian tube

2) Fertilization Never occurs in the uterine cavity :

A-True B-False

3) Acrosin is secreted from :

A- nucleus B- Mitochondria C- Acrosomal cap D- Golgi apparatus

4) Acrosin aids in the penetration of the Zona Pellucida :

A- True B- False

5) Cleavage of Zygote Begins After Hours of fertilization :

A- 10 Hours B- 15 hours C- 20 hours D-30 hours

6) The Morula reaches the uterine cavity by the day after fertilization :

A- 3rd B- 4th C-5th D-2nd

7) Blastocyst is formed of an Outer cell layer called and Inner cell layer called :

A- trophoblast – Embryoblast B- Embryoblast – trophoblast C- Cytotrophoblast - Syncytiotrophoblast

8) The normal site of implantation is the posterior wall of the body of the uterus near the fundus :

A- True B- False

9) When does Implantation begins :

A- The 4th day after fertilization B- The 5th day after fertilization C-The 6th day after fertilization D- The 7th day after fertilization

1) B
2) A
3) C
4) A
5) D
6) B
7) A
8) A
9) C

References



- Dr.slides (male and female).
- Embryology team 435 .

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